

## The Kansas City Journal.

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## Weather Forecast for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Thawing weather followed by fair, much colder; variable winds, becoming northerly.  
For Missouri: Thawing weather; much colder; northerly winds.  
For Nebraska and Kansas: Thawing weather; colder; north to northeast; variable winds.  
For Colorado: Light snow; variable winds.

## PLATT VS. VEST.

The full report of the recent debate between Senator Vest and Senator Platt over the constitutionality of expansion in cases wherein it is not proposed to carve states out of the added territory, confirms the suspicion that Senator Vest was routed horse and foot. In sustaining his side of the case Senator Vest relied almost wholly upon the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, that distinguished jurist having held that "there certainly is no power given by the constitution to the federal government to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, or to enlarge its territory in any way, except by the admission of new states."

Before proceeding to the reply of Senator Platt it is proper to say that Chief Justice Taney's opinion was what the lawyers call "obiter dictum," having been rendered in a decision turning on other points, and that it has been reversed by the supreme court of the United States not only once but many times.

On arising to address the senate Senator Platt said: "I propose to maintain that the United States is a nation; that as a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in the constitution to the states or the people; that the right to acquire territory was not reserved, and is therefore an inherent sovereign right; that it is a right upon which there is no limitation and with regard to which there is no qualification; that in certain instances the right may be inferred from certain clauses in the constitution, but that it exists independent of these clauses; that in the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern it; and as the right to acquire territory is a sovereign and inherent right, the right to govern is a sovereign right not limited in the constitution, and that these propositions are in accordance with the views of the framers of the constitution, the decisions of the supreme court, and the legislation of congress."

And then, to prove the logical nature of these arguments, the Connecticut statesman quotes a long line of supreme court decisions, all of which sustain the theory that the United States may constitutionally become possessed of territory, and having become so possessed, can do with it what sovereign congress may determine. "While the constitution may not specifically provide for the acquisition of foreign territory," says the senator, "where is the limitation in the constitution on the right to acquire? Where is it said in the constitution that the territory acquired by conquest must be held by the United States for the purpose of admitting states? Suppose an extreme case. Suppose the imperative interests of the United States demand at some future time that we shall have territory on the coast of Africa and we take it by conquest, and we acquire dominion over savages and barbarians. Where is the clause in the constitution, or the implied obligation in the constitution, that we admit it as a state into the Union? Go a little farther. Suppose the senator from Alabama passes his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as I hope and pray he may. Suppose, then, that the United States shall find it desirable, as is provided in the last concession granted by Nicaragua, that we should acquire 2,500,000 acres of land along the line of the canal, and Nicaragua cedes it to us with or without treaty. Can we not take it; and if we take it, what clause in the constitution, direct or implied, says we have finally got to organize a state along both sides of the canal and make the people who are there citizens of the United States? Where is the specific clause in the constitution declaring that we may acquire territory for coaling stations? How large may a station be? To what limits must it be circumscribed? If we can acquire territory for a coaling station, why not for a naval station, and how much territory may we acquire for a naval station? And, if acquired, what sort of government may we establish in connection with our naval station?"

These are questions which the anti-expansionist cannot answer without being the whole edifice of his constitutional argument tumbling about his ears. In his Chicago speech Mr. Bryan said that the national conscience and the national principle would be violated if we sought to govern a people without the consent of the governed, and yet in the same speech Mr. Bryan advocated the retention of a strong naval station in the Philippines. If it is a violation of the national conscience to govern a whole island without first asking the consent of the governed, is it any less a violation to govern a portion of the same island? Men who take station in the sublime heights of conscience and morals should stay there, even if the heavens fall.

Senator Platt confined himself to the legal aspects of the case. If he had cared to he might have quoted history and precedent to show that it always has been the policy of the United States government to treat the territories as property belonging to the nation, and not as territory having inherent right to come within the Union of the states. In 1824 congress passed a bill, and if we mistake not it was at the in-

stance of a Missouri senator, which provided that all of the territory now included within the state of Kansas should be set apart as Indian country. It was not contemplated in this bill that Kansas should become even a territory, much less a state, and if congress desires to set apart the Philippines as a country for the Filipinos it will find here a most distinguished precedent. Or, if congress does not care to go so far back into national history for its examples, let it contemplate the Alaska of today.

## THE IMPLEMENT MEN.

It is expected that nearly 1,000 delegates will attend the annual convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, which will open at the Coates opera house to-morrow. This important gathering will represent leading men of one of the greatest lines of business now active in the West, and one, furthermore, that bears a particularly important relation to Kansas City, which is the greatest implement center in the world.

This will be the most important convention yet held by the organization. The attendance will be larger than ever before, both because of important questions that must be decided and because of general prosperity among the members, who have earned vacations and can afford to take them. Secretary Hodge says that the past year has been the most prosperous ever known among the implement and vehicle men of the West, but he believes that the coming year will be even more profitable.

The proposition to eliminate the word "retail" from the title of the organization, thereby making the association accessible to wholesalers as well as retailers, seems likely to carry, as there is a marked degree of fraternity between the two branches of the trade. The combination of these two branches would make the association one of the largest and most powerful in the country, and should promote the general interests of the business.

The people of Kansas City will cordially welcome the representatives of one of the greatest interests in this community, and the visitors should be made to feel that Kansas City is a good place to visit and a good place to do business in.

## TRADES UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported from London that the power of trades unions, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is practically gone. As a result of arbitrary dictations on the part of labor organizations there has been perfected a gigantic association of employers for the purpose of giving mutual protection against strikes and other interferences from the employed. The London Chronicle, which is the greatest journalistic friend of labor in England, frankly attributes this amalgamation to the extremes to which workmen have gone in the fancied security of large organization. The same paper admits that many of the exactions placed upon the employer have been unjust, and a warning is issued to the men who toll to give more consideration to the rights and necessities of those who employ them.

Labor organizations throughout the world, and especially in the United States, have done much to better the condition of their members. They have lessened the burdens and in many instances have increased the remuneration of the laboring classes. There is constant danger, however, that in their enthusiasm over successes attained, they may make an organization of employers, binding themselves to do what the unattainable—then something will happen. In all movements designed to better the condition of the masses, arbitrary methods cannot succeed in the long run. The only process that can bring about stable and permanent benefits is one that pertains to both sides of the controversy—one that considers the rights of both labor and capital. The man who employs should be free to employ whom he will. Union labor may fix its scale of wages and undertake to show the employer that it is to his interest to employ such labor at the established price; but if the employer wants non-union labor, the organization that contemplates interference with him or his non-union employees is on dangerous ground. The ultimate result of this or other manifest injustices must be the greater and more powerful organization of employers, binding themselves to engage no union labor whatever, and calling upon the government to give them protection in the transaction of business.

The experience of the working people in England is not necessarily a menace to labor unions in other parts of the world. It is simply a warning that may easily be heeded, and one that the rank and file of the wage-earner would be ready to heed. The greatest danger in labor organizations lies in intemperance, and sometimes revolutionary leaders. These leaders, it is gratifying to note, are gradually being relegated to the rear. Better men are being put to the front—men of position and authority, who are not only zealous for their cause, but mindful of their rights.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

No Spanish naval officer has yet come forward to complain that his ship was destroyed by embargoed projectiles.

The business revival is so great that men in houses, like Senator Matt Quay, are in danger of being worked overtime.

American bicycles are to be barred out of Germany. German authorities are confident the deadly microbe is in the saddle.

It seems Mr. Depew is not at all terrified by the prospect of having to do all the talking for New York state on the floor of the senate.

More the country hears of the quarrel between its army officers the more impressed it is that military lockjaw is an admirable thing.

Mr. Vest isn't sure the constitution authorizes the suppression of bull fights in Cuba. Will Mr. Bailey kindly turn to the section on bull fights?

Asafetida is prescribed by many physicians as a remedy for the grip. This explains why people suffering from the grip become so despondent and want to die.

The inauguration of Governor Thomas, of Colorado, cost only \$105. But Colorado could better have afforded to inaugurate a Republican governor, even at ten times the price.

General Egan has materially modified his statement. But General Miles knows what

the commissary general thinks of him, and so does the country, and that's all Egan cares for.

Governor Stanley has been in office a week now and has not said a word against the honesty of the United States supreme court. What is Mr. Leedy to think of such politeness?

A Chicago man has invoked the aid of the law to prevent his wife from pulling his whiskers. The average man would be content if the law would prevent his wife from pulling his leg.

"Two French doctors," says the Cleveland Leader, "claim to be able to raise the dead." That's nothing. In the vicinity of Kansas City even medical students raise the dead—and even them off.

According to Mr. Carnegie, the American navy "constitutes a force too trifling to be taken into account." And yet every nation that has failed to take the American navy into account, in dealing with this country, has regretted it.

Two things will come to pass some day. Missouri will rise out of the Democratic column, and Missouri will exterminate train robbery within her borders. There are those who believe the two events will come about simultaneously.

Colonel Watterston should substitute General Miles for Admiral Dewey as his presidential candidate. Miles is a Democrat, and his persistent efforts to exploit himself at the expense of the administration indicate that he is angling for the job.

In recommending that a government airline railroad be built from Kansas City to the Pacific coast, General Longstreet has demonstrated clearly that President McKinley's judgment in selecting men for responsible positions is not infallible.

"The regeneration of Kansas has been completed," says an Ohio contemporary. Not quite. The holdover senate has a Populist majority, and Webb McCall has not yet been kicked out of office. But the good work will go on to completion.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who is a pronounced expansionist, was renominated by unanimous vote on the day following Senator Hoar's great anti-expansion speech. Wouldn't it be well for Mr. Hoar to pause and inquire whom he is representing?

## KANSAS TOPICS.

The ape at the Atchison park escaped the other day and made a monkey of himself all over town.

In the midst of this glorious epoch of expansion it is significant to note that the socialists at the Kansas state house are rapidly contracting.

Al Nooney, the new engineer at the Kansas state house, was one of Forsythe's scouts who fought the famous battle of the Aricaire in 1868. It will be remembered that fifty scouts fought 1,000 Indians under Chief Roman Nose for six days and nights.

The Hays Republican was engaged in a work of supererogation when it related that the Hays woman who has had seven husbands is very good-looking. No other sort of a woman could ever have landed so many times.

When it was suggested by a Kansas paper that the state university ought to teach Spanish, Regent Scott replied with considerable indignation that the state university had taught Spanish for many years, and that at the present time the Spanish classes are unusually large.

The Jewell Republican declares that it did not commence to feel old until it found itself recounting the marriage of people whose birth it had also chronicled.

The Oklahoma legislature is wrestling with that old invention of the Kansas Populists, a bill which provides that notes and mortgages not listed with the assessor for taxation shall be uncollectible.

One of the novelties of Oklahoma legislation is a bill providing for the printing of a history of the territory in the French language for distribution at the Paris exposition.

With their eyes fastened greedily upon the tremendous events which are moving the nation, the men of Kansas have become blind to more stupendous occurrences at home which are promising to shake the citadel of personal liberty to its very foundations. For example, a district judge at Fort Scott is about to decide whether a wife who is kicked out of bed by her husband to get the breakfast has good grounds for divorce and alimony.

To-day the Washington legislature takes its first vote on United States senator. The leading candidates are John H. Wilson, the present senator, and Tom J. Humes, the mayor of Seattle. Tom Humes is a Kansas man, having gone to Washington state from Washington county in 1880. He was a member of the Kansas legislature in 1876 and 1878, and was a familiar figure at state and district conventions.

This reminds us of an odd circumstance. Humes had lost his left arm near the elbow, but somehow he could never realize that his hand was gone. In fits of absent-mindedness he would reach out with the stump of his arm to pick up things, and on cold days he would rub the stump and declare that his fingers were aching.

When Quantrell laid the town of Olathe some of his troops robbed the house of S. J. Carithers, taking, among other things, a book of songs. A few days since Mr. John Price was visiting some friends in Missouri and at their house found the book lost by Carithers thirty-seven years ago. He asked for the relic and sent it to Carithers, who now lives at Arkansas City.

When correspondence such as the following is coming from Manila there can be no question about the safe arrival of the Kansas troops: "If the natives are no better than I think they are, I will throw away my gun and get a club and clean up the whole business myself. They are not much bigger than good-sized monkeys."

Jefferson Fleming, one of the pioneers of Linn county and an intimate associate of Colonel James Montgomery, is dead at Mound City. In 1864 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1867 he served as sergeant-at-arms of the state senate.

Mrs. F. K. Groves is dead, at La Crosse, Rush county. She was the daughter of Ferdinand M. Hull, who was grandson of Commodore Hull, of Revolutionary fame, and also traced her lineage direct to "William the Silent" of Holland.

Kansas wouldn't be Kansas unless she did break things. Bill Lewis was an ec-

centric man who lived for a long time in Linn county. He was an infidel and it is supposed that his wife had the same lack of faith, for when she died he had the word "infidel" carved on her tombstone. After Lewis himself had died his sister wrote to the relatives in Linn county, begging them to have the objectionable word removed from the stone, and this was done.

There came to Topeka last week a book bearing the title: "El Estudio del Ni. Breve Tratado de la Psicología del Niño Con Indicaciones A los Maestros, Estudiantes y Padres de Familia. Por A. R. Taylor, Presidente de la Escuela Normal del Estado de Kansas, en Emporia." Which means simply that the book entitled "Study of the Child," by President Taylor, of the Kansas state normal, has been done into Spanish.

There is a breezy originality about the writings of those Kansas soldier boys abroad. Here is the description of the chaplain of the Twentieth Kansas, by a Harper county boy, which has the mentioned charm: "Our chaplain's name is Joseph Schleiman, Presbyterian in creed, and Topeka is his home. The boys call him 'Holy Joe.' He is a tall, chicken-breasted man; his physique, manner of carriage, etc., are similar to Tom Nottger, the parson's nose being much larger than Tom's and his figure more tall and slender. The chaplain married a very good looking and stout lady only a few days previous to our departure from San Francisco, and the non-appearance of either himself or wife until last Sunday was not a surprise to us. The parson has been seasick (so has his wife) and under these conditions no one can blame him for the seeming indifference to matters religious. The missionary is a gentleman traveling from Tacoma to China. He claims to be an independent missionary belonging to no church, and his work on board ship and in foreign countries is to be efforts wholly independent in their nature. His method and manner of saving souls is something like the Salvation Army, vigorous and intense; while that of our chaplain is just the opposite. He clings to the Presbyterian style of moderation in voice and gesture. However, boys who fall to quit playing poker when the missionary talks will always lay aside their chips for 'Holy Joe.'"

## MISSOURI POINTS.

The comic opera "Iolanthe" is to be given in Springfield to-night by an amateur company, the prima donna of which is a talented young woman who, as the local press proudly announces, "is not laid in the shade even by Lillian Russell."

Joplin's importance as a trading center is by no means based exclusively upon its tremendous and rapidly increasing sales of lead and zinc. The business of the wholesale grocery establishments there aggregated about \$2,500,000 a year.

General John H. Rice's eldest son, Hon. William M. Rice, better known, however, to his hundreds of friends in Missouri and Kansas as "Bill," who for some time has represented the United States as commissioner of immigration at Vancouver, British Columbia, is now in Yokohama, Japan, on a secret mission for the government, the requirements of which, it is said, will make it necessary for him to remain abroad a year or more.

Emphatically sound, and worthy of serious consideration by lawmakers, is the following proposition by the Sedalia Democrat: "The people of this state are not asking for reduced passenger rates on the railroads. They want the best and quickest train service that it is possible to give, so that when they have to go to town they can get back as soon as their business is completed. Enforced layovers and hotel bills on account of reduced train service would cost more than railroad fare."

Prosecuting Attorney-elect Lee, of Missouripoli, has filed the following statement of what it cost him to be elected: Cash paid E. C. Smith for liquid damnation, \$2.10; cash paid J. H. Manly, "setting them up to the boys," \$1.50; cash paid J. H. Travis for "saying what you have boys," \$1.70; cash paid C. C. Radabaugh for feeding the starving, \$4.50; cash paid Joe Simmons for snake-bite remedy, \$2; cash paid Henry Martin for cigars, \$2.25; John F. Martin, announcement, \$10; cash S. G. Getwiler, cards, \$9; cash paid for quinine and other chill tonic remedies, \$2; cash given away at different times for meals, \$10; cash paid for chewing gum, \$3; cigars, \$7; whisky, \$4.50; cash loaned and never expected to get back, \$5. Total, \$55.35.

"Since Adam first opened his mouth in the Garden of Eden, set his tongue a-going and named the members of the first menagerie ever seen on earth, no such voice as that of Judge William Jefferson Pollard, reading clerk of the Missouri house of representatives, has been heard among men," writes Champ Clark to the Mexico Ledger. "It is weird, wonderful, witching. It is powerful as the basso profundo, penetrating as Gabriel's silver trumpet and sweet as an Eolian harp. As a Missourian, inebriated from the imperial commonwealth from which I hail, I am happy to know that no other state in the Union will have such a jewel of a reading clerk. William Jefferson is the nearest I envy him his happy position. May he live long and may the power of voice increase as his years grow more numerous!"

"We are sometimes led to believe," observes the always conservative and level-headed editor of the Brookfield Gazette, "that if the average legislature could be content to at all times deal justly with the railway corporations, as well as with the people, to at all times evenly adjust the scales between the two, who ought always to be friends and not enemies, to abstain from legislation hostile and hurtful, not only to those great business interests, but to the thousands of people who earn their daily bread in the employ of the 'railway lobby,' would entirely disappear and cease to trouble these gentlemen who have been endeavoring to manufacture capital by what occasionally sounds like hypocritical denunciations of the great railroad corporations. Even if the railway corporations were disposed to obtain legislation to which they are not, and should not, be entitled, by corrupt methods, every such piece of legislation, although it might bring a temporary advantage, must finally result in stirring up prejudice and in bringing hostile legislation that would far more than balance the temporary advantages originally gained and does anyone suppose for a moment that the long-headed men at the head of those great corporations fail to recognize that fact? These ideas of the matter may be all wrong, but they are worthy of consideration, are they not?"

## LIKES THE LONGSTREET PLAN.

"The senate passed a concurrent resolution to-day endorsing the report of General Longstreet, of the interstate commission, recommending the construction of a double track air line railroad from Kansas City to San Diego."—Dispatch from Topeka, January 4, 1899.

This is really the first foot of the millennial horn. It will emancipate the people from the thralldom of the cornorators who have had them by the throats and give time for the preparation for heaven. It will also be good news to a number of ambitious towns in Kansas and elsewhere along the line, which have been patiently waiting for the government to recognize their claims to commercial importance.

A preliminary survey made at odd times during the last forty years convinces me that this is a great scheme. What the country has been needing is air line railroads. Many such in name have been built, but by a singular disagreement between the name and the locating engineers they have proved to be the crookedest and most indirect routes in existence. The superficial and flimsy pretext that the physical features of the country largely controlled the route will not count in this case, for the government has ample resources to put it through where it belongs. Shoemaker is dead, and his motto that "the longest way round is the shortest way home" died with him. He no longer builds government railroads.

This will be prosperity indeed. The boom days of 1895 will be eclipsed. Kansas needs and is now sure to have more railroads. It ought to be a plain proposition to anyone whose intellect is not impaired by corporate greed that if the few railroads we now have pay one-third of our taxes, three times as many would pay all the taxes. This is a move in the right direction. With the demonstrated success of this road all will hereafter become air lines. Questions of practicability may be safely left with the government.

So much in a general way. Now for something as to details. Assuming that the initial point will be the postoffice in Kansas City, the roads, for there are to be two of them, will cross the Kansas river six times and bridge it lengthwise four miles, shedding it over for that distance, in the first sixteen miles. At the first bluish this might seem to be an expensive and discouraging start. The very opposite is true.

Land is enormously high along the Kansas valley in the vicinity of its mouth, and the right of way for two railroads would cost a small fortune to begin with. The government has never relinquished its right and title to the Kansas river. Bowersock knows that. This piece of government property has been lying around loose for several years, practically earning no revenue. It is high time it was utilized. Herein is seen the shrewdness of Longstreet and Leedy in undertaking this enterprise. The right of way, therefore, as far as Bonner Springs, is already condemned. From Bonner Springs the line leaves the valley and takes to the woods on the north. There will be some heavy grading back of Linwood in the brakes of Leavenworth county, but the cost of the way will be nominal so that the average cost per mile will be kept within the limit. The next station will be at the ice house, in North Lawrence. There the line crosses the river again—on its own right of way as before—and plunges into the hills near the old brewery, and strikes for Kanawha, missing the United Brethren church by ten feet. It traverses some rough country from there to the next station, at Wakarusa, but the same long-headedness of the promoters is shown again in the saving on the right of way. Wakarusa will be a division point with shops and a roundhouse. The temptation is strong to stop a moment and josh Topeka, but I must hurry on, as this article is not intended to go too much into the minutiae of the situation. Waverland is the next stop. I understand the city council have signified a willingness to donate the right of way along the main street of the town. The line misses Eskridge a mile, but there will be a flag station called South Eskridge. Thence to Hope is a beautiful level line, and Herington will have to move over or perish. Dillon and Carlton have so far been peddling along. No doubt they have appeared offish and Longstreet has already given them an ultimatum. There is a lively snap between Digby and Lindsay for the end of the second division. Genesee will be the dining station. Passengers will be directed to the Ohio house, near the depot.

The next stop will be Antelope, in Pawnee county. This and Arthur, in Hodgeman county, will be coupon offices with a water tank. From this point to the Pacific there will be no more necessity for acquiring a right of way. Leaving Arthur, the next stop will be South Hartland, the last station in Kansas. From this point the local business will be light for a time until the country becomes settled more densely and the superior advantages of an air line are demonstrated. Waterville, Col., will be the only station in that state, but it will be an important one, being at the eastern end of the tunnel thence to Raton, N. M., a distance of seventy miles. It is expected that the product of lead, iron, antimony, coal, gold and their related minerals will defray the cost of this tunnel and leave a handsome profit to the government. At Taos peak there will be another tunnel, an insignificant affair some fifteen miles in length. There will be two stations in New Mexico, Servilleta and El Rato, and from the latter there will be an easy run to Winslow, A. T. There is a natural route for a railroad thence through Pulton and Prescott to Volcano Springs, sometimes derisively called Death's Valley. As it is not the purpose of this article to minify the obstacles of this line it should be stated that but little of the sawgeed for the last thousand miles is adapted for cross ties or bridge timber. From Volcano Springs to San Diego the route is a dream. No one who has not been over it can form an adequate idea of its scenery. Trained guides will accompany all through trains, and see that no tourist escapes its attractions. But I anticipate.

At first the stations will not be too near to each other. It is the intention of the promoters to take advantage of the experience of other roads where the stations have become congested and as a result have gone into the hands of the receiver. To the superficial observer many of the advantages of this line are not readily manifest. Doubtless emissaries of rival roads will ponder to a diseased public prejudice to its injury, but in the end the truth will prevail. The absence of curves is an important feature that can scarcely be overestimated. As has been intimated, the roads of the country are not entirely without curves. Various excuses have been given for their existence. Originally they were intended as a picturesque feature to draw travel. This was the case of the

Baltimore & Ohio. When other roads began to cater in this respect resort was had to the hatched up plea of the locating engineers that the topography of the country had to be considered. This has also had its day and now the mask is thrown off and the brazen boast is made that these excrescences were added to increase the mileage and thereby the revenue. This is nearer the truth than corporate hirelings usually admit. The country is to be congratulated that at last they have fallen into the pit of their own digging and the traveling public is to be emancipated.

Still another expense charged to the people is the cost of maintaining these same curves. It is estimated that the rails on curves have to be relaid every year, whereas on a tangent such as that reaching, or to reach, from Kansas City to San Diego they will have to be laid but once. The perpetuity of the tangent is illustrated by those on the Carbonade road, where there has not been a new rail or a spike for the last thirty years or so.

But the crowning infamy of the present system of railway management is the extortionate charges for carrying passengers. The trains have to run every day to carry the mails and all they get for the passengers is clear gain. It is believed that with an air line and easy grades, a reformation of the pass habit, few stops to rack the machinery, and government control, which is notorious for doing things economically, the fare may profitably be reduced to 1 cent a mile. Other roads will have to meet this rate or go out of business. All hail the air line. An expectant public awaits the letting of the contract.

ALBERT R. GREENE.

## Southern Elections.

From the Philadelphia Press.  
The Press has frequently commented on the small vote cast in the recent elections and the consequent lack of a full expression of public opinion in that neighborhood. It has also shown the great disparity between the vote and the representation of the South in congress compared with the vote and representation in congress of the North. A correspondent of the New York Sun illustrates the subject still further by showing the great disparity between the representation of parties in the legislatures of eleven of the Southern states and of the same states in congress.

The first table printed in the Sun gives the party membership on joint ballot of the legislatures in the eleven states, and is as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama	150	5	22
Arkansas	120	2	20
Florida	100	1	15
Georgia	110	1	18
Louisiana	130	3	15
Mississippi	140	2	12
North Carolina	120	2	25
South Carolina	110	2	12
Tennessee	100	2	12
Texas	140	2	2
Virginia	120	2	2

These are the legislatures most recently chosen. In only three of them (Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee) are the Republicans any respectable representation. In Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee. The total number of Republican members of these legislatures is 105, or less than one in fourteen of the total membership. But it must be remembered that the Louisiana legislature was chosen in April, 1898, before the present election law of that state went into effect, and that it had been chosen by the Democrats. It would not probably contain three Republican members. If elections were held to-day for members of the legislatures in these eleven states the Republicans would be Democrats or Populists, which mean the same thing in the South.

The difference in the number of congressmen returned is another way of illustrating the disparity in party representation in the South. The next house of representatives will contain the following party members from the eleven Southern states:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama	5	1	22
Arkansas	4	1	20
Florida	3	1	15
Georgia	4	1	18
Louisiana	5	1	15
Mississippi	4	1	12
North Carolina	4	1	25
South Carolina	4	1	12
Tennessee	4	1	12
Texas	4	1	2
Virginia	4	1	2

As the Populist is practically a Democrat there will be eighty-five Democratic members of the next house of representatives from eleven states in the South to five Republican members, or seventeen of the former to one of the latter. That there is any such honest disparity no intelligent man believes. And no intelligent man believes that such a situation can be allowed to continue. If representative government is to be preserved in the South.

## Not a Wise Movement.

From the Philadelphia Dispatch.  
News comes from London that the manufacturers of the United Kingdom are organizing and preparing for a death battle with trades unionism. The British manufacturers are likely to make as great a mistake in this matter as the engineers made in their stubborn fight against labor-saving machinery two years ago. That struggle opened wide the markets of Great Britain to the products of the United States and Germany. Another conflict of the same character is likely to put the Americans and Germans in complete control.

The trades unions of Great Britain have been severely censured for their inability to appreciate the necessity for labor-saving machinery. The British manufacturers, however, show no more wisdom in their inability to separate the products of organized labor from the idea of organized labor. On both sides there is more of prejudice than reason.

When the manufacturers won in the engineers' strike they had the vital principle essential to successful competition with foreign rivals—the right to use labor-saving machinery. In waging a new war against the unions they are likely to lose an opportunity to gain the other essential—the good will of willing workmen. The men have an indisputable right to organize for mutual protection and benefit, as the manufacturers have a right to improve their processes. The success of American industry lies in the recognition in this country of both these principles. The reason is the best of modern machinery run to its full capacity by intelligent and contented workmen. Great Britain, apparently, has yet some lessons to learn—probably in the costly school of experience.

## Still Peddling the Same Goods.

From the New York Sun.  
Colonel Bryan's message to the Democratic Club of Maine showed that he has a full line of the rhetorical goods that he has been peddling for years. He said that "our party has been redeemed from the control of the money changers." He is said to know that "the Republican party is becoming more and more the defender of corporate greed and the tool of monopoly," and he is grieved by its "growing tendency to place the dollar above the man in the structure of society." The colonel doesn't expand the least bit. He is the same young Bryan.

## Nobody Believed It.

From the Chicago Tribune.  
Andrew Carnegie need not have been in such a hurry to deny the report that